



## St. Cecilia's Hall.

### SIGNOR URBANI'S CONCERT

Is fixed for TUESDAY next, the 22d current.  
Particulars to be inserted in the future Bills.  
Tickets to be had at Corrie and Sutherland's Music Shop.



### FOR LONDON,

## THE ENDEAVOUR,

DAVID BOYD, Master.  
Having been disappointed, has changed the day of sailing to the 22d current, to be depended.  
The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse.  
The ship delivers at Hawley's Wharf, and has good accommodation for passengers.



### AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

## THE MARY,

JAMES BOYD, for JOHN HAY, Master.  
Now taking in goods at the birth, and will sail the 24th current.  
For freight or passage, apply to Mr. Hay, Leith, or at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at Change hours.



### AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

## THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE, Master.  
Now lying on the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail March 24, 1785.  
N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.  
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.



### FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

## The Ship MARTHA,

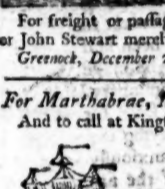
Now lying at Port Glasgow, is ready to take on board goods, and will positively sail the beginning of April.  
For freight or passage, apply to Allans, Wilfins, and Company, Glasgow, or Robert Douglas and Son, Port Glasgow.



### FOR PHILADELPHIA,

## THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Master.  
Now lying at Greenock, ready to receive goods on board, and will positively sail about the 21st March next.  
N. B. This ship is an exceeding good vessel, double decked, built of live oak and cedar, sails remarkably fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.



For freight or passage apply to William Donald merchant in Glasgow, or John Stewart merchant in Greenock.  
Greenock, December 22, 1784.



### THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

ROBERT RASIDE, Master.  
NOW lying in the harbour of Greenock, ready to take on board goods, and will positively sail on or about the 25th March.—The Alexander is a stout vessel, built of live oak and cedar; sails fast, and has good accommodation for passengers.

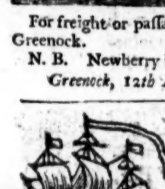


### FOR NEWBERRY,

Call on Halifax, Port-Ruford, or Boston, if encouraging freight offers.

### The New Brigantine PEGGY,

FRANCIS RITCHIE, Master.  
WILL be ready to receive goods and passengers on board at Greenock by the 1st of May, and clear to sail by the 20th of same month.  
The Peggy is a fine strong vessel of about 250 tons burden, well calculated for sailing, and completely fitted up for the good accommodation of passengers.



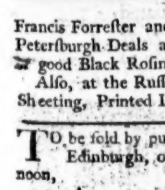
For freight or passage, apply to John Laird and Co. or the Master in Greenock.  
N. B. Newberry is the highest port to the state of Vermont.  
Greenock, 12th March 1785.



### DIRECT FOR St. PETERSBURGH,

## The Ship Betsey and Brothers,

DAVID WISHART, Master.  
WILL be clear to sail from Leith the 15th April.  
The Betsey and Brothers is a remarkable fine new ship, of about 400 tons burthen, sails very fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.



For freight or passage, apply to Peter Forrester and Company, Edinburgh, or Peter and Francis Forrester and Company, Leith.—Who have at present for Sale, Petersburg Deals and Battins: Also Pot and Pearl Ashes, a few Casks of good Black Rosin, and some old Russia Soap.



### JANET and MARGARET,

With her Float Boat, Furniture, and Apparell, as the presently lies in the harbour of Borrowstounness.

The Ship is in good order, having had botomrie furnishing lately made to her full price.  
The conditions of sale, and inventory of the Sloop, will be seen in the hands of John Eiston, solicitor at law, Edinburgh; or James Dalgleish, merchant in Borrowstounness, purchase may apply for further particulars.

### Auction of Books, Prints, and Paintings.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Wednesday evening the 16th instant, and the following nights of the week, in a large room of Mr. Lowdon's, Kirk Wynd, Dundee.—A valuable Collection of BOOKS, choice PRINTS, and a few PAINTINGS.—The Books are in excellent order, and many of them in elegant bindings, and will be mostly entered at the pleasure of the company.

Catalogues will be delivered at the place of Sale, where the Books may be viewed every forenoon, from eleven to two o'clock.

The Sale to begin each evening half past six o'clock.

By Desire of the Committee of Nicolson's Park District.  
THE Proprietors of said District are requested to meet in the ROYAL ACADEMY, at one o'clock the 17th current.

### SIXTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS

WANTED to Borrow, upon the Security of TOLLS.  
THERE is wanted to borrow, at the term of Whitsunday next, the sum of £1600 Sterling, upon assignment to the Tolls and Duties leviable at the Toll Bars in the District of Leith, and there in Edinburgh. The interest, at five per cent to be paid half yearly.  
For particulars, apply to Mr. Macfarlane, Junr, at the Tolbooth, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

### An Eighteen Inch Reflecting Telescope

TO BE SOLD.  
THE property of a Gentleman going abroad, in perfect condition, and may be seen at John Miller's, mathematical instrument maker, Parliament Square.

### TO BE SOLD.

A Handsome PHAETON, Bath built, with a pair of good going MARES, accustomed to draw the same, fit for immediate work, and the carriage is provided with many conveniences for travelling.  
Enquire at John Hay, coach-maker, Cowgate-port, or Mr. Carfrae, coachmaker.  
Not to be repeated.

### MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW PIPES and HOGSHEADS of MADEIRA WINE, of a good quality, to be sold on reasonable terms, by JOHN LAIRD and CO. Greenock.

### A HOUSE in St. Andrew's Square, consist-

ing of eight rooms and a kitchen, with accommodation for servants, and other conveniences.  
Apply to William Campbell, writer to the signet.  
Not to be repeated.

### MARLE for SALE near CUPAR MEE.

AT Hillcarrie, an extensive field of the richest SHELL MARLE will begin to be SOLD as soon as the season permits, at 4d. each boll, and credit given for six months, to farmers taking two hundred bolls and upwards.  
Applications may be made to the tenant, David Laurie.

### By Order of the Honourable

### The Commissioners of the Customs,

THERE is to be exposed to Sale at the Customhouse, Leith, on Monday the 11th current, at 12 o'clock noon,  
Ten Hogsheads and one Half Hogshead of CLARET, condemned in the Cause of Eschscholtz.

### This is to give notice.

THAT on Tuesday the 22d day of March instant, there will be exposed to public sale, in the open Custom-house, at Port Glasgow, at twelve o'clock noon, 123 boxes, and 2 bags, containing 10,223 pounds FINE BLACK-TEA: Also the Materials of the Hull of the Cutter ENDEAVOUR, burden about 97 tons, after being broke up, with the Tackle, Apparell, and Furniture; and about four tons of good TOBACCO ASHES.

### SILVER PLATE FREE OF DUTY.

PETER FORRESTER and Company respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and customers, that they have just now on hand a variety of SILVER PLATE, which were finished before the duty of excise per ounce commenced.—Such as Tea Pots, Waiters, Sugar Basons, Milk Pails, Tureens, Sauce, Table, Eperit, and Tea Spoons.—Also a very large assortment of Silver-Handled Knives and Forks. They also continue to have always on hand a very large and complete assortment of every kind of goods in the Hardware, Plate, and Jewellery branches; of which they get constant supplies every week from the makers, and on such favourable terms, that nothing in town can underbid them.

The highest prices, as usual, are given either in ready cash or exchange, for light British and foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, and all kinds of Silver and Lace.—Silver Plate, Jewellery, and Hair work of all kinds expeditiously performed, and in the newest taste.

### VILLA to be LET.

To be LET for one year, or for a term of years, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE HOUSE of GARDENER'S HALL, with the Offices, consisting of coach-house, stable, cow-house, and hay-loft. This villa is pleasantly situated about half a mile west from Edinburgh. The ground around the house is laid out in flower parterres, having on one side a fruit-wall; and there is an extensive walk adorned with shrubbery surrounding one of the parks.

There are two small fields adjoining to the house, containing together five Scots acres. These are to be let, either separately, or along with the other subjects.

For particulars enquire at Mr. Fraser-Tyler, advocate, Brown's Square.

### GRASS FARM TO BE LET.

TO be LET for pasture for the ensuing season, the FARM of LETHAM, in the parish of Arngoff and county of Fife, near the post road from Kinross to Perth. This farm contains above 157 acres, and is entitled to a right of servitude on an extensive common adjoining. It has been in grass since the year 1772, and the pasture it produces is equal to any in the county.

Proposals for the ensuing season, or for a lease for any term of years after Martinmas next, may be sent to Mr. Anstruther, advocate, Edinburgh, or to Airdrie, by Cupar-Fife.

### Sale of Cellars and Victual Lofts in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Thursday the 24th day of March current, at one o'clock afternoon.

THAT large TENEMENT of LAND lying to the north of the Pipes, near the head of the Rotten Row in Leith, consisting of granaries of two stories and garrets, presently possessed by Mess. Millar and Brodie, corn merchants in Leith; with two large vaults below said granaries, the one possessed by Mr. Kidd wine merchant, Edinburgh, and the other by Mr. Martin Moubay merchant; with a cooper's shop or workhouse, possessed by Mr. Robert Johnstone cooper; and two houses above the same, possessed by Mess. Cleghorn bakers, and of a back court and pertinents belonging thereto.

The proceeds of writs will be seen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle-square, Edinburgh, to whom persons inclining to make a private bargain may apply. The subjects will be shown by the said Robert Johnstone.

### EDINBURGH, CORDONER'S HALL, March 15, 1785.

### THE Incorporation being met, they took

under consideration the draught of the Bill respecting a common navigation by a South Bridge across the Cowgate; and being informed, that although the draught of the Bill enables the Commissioners to levy the deficiency of the expense attending the improvement from the inhabitants, without specifying the extent, yet that it was now fixed, that any such claim should be limited to one year's taxation, at the rate of 10l. per cent. upon the valued rents; the Meeting therefore unanimously approved of the Bill, with the above alteration; and also unanimously authorized their Deacon to return the thanks of the Incorporation to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Magistrates, for the very active and spirited exertions used by them for bringing about a measure so beneficial to the community, and ornamental to the city and neighbourhood, more particularly as the plan for equalizing the taxes appears highly advantageous to the inhabitants.

Extracted by

DAVID CLARK Clerk.

### WALTER HUNTER, formerly

from Edinburgh (last from Newcastle and Sunderland), who has performed many CURES of the most obstinate cases of the Stone in Great Britain and Ireland, is now at Mrs. Mill's in Brindley Street, first turnpike first door below the main entry into George's Square, Edinburgh.

He cures DEAPNESS in Old or Young, though of a long standing.—He will not tamper with any whom, on inspection, he judges past remedy.—Indisputable certificates by persons of the first rank, and in all places he has been in, who have experienced the happy effects of his practice, with a certificate, and city seal of Cork, of his abilities, may be seen by any person inclined to inspect them. To prevent mistakes, he undertakes no cure but Deafness, which, if curable, he performs in a few minutes, without any pain. Hours of attendance from ten till two o'clock.—The charge of his advice at his own room is One Shilling.

His stay here will be but short. Letters post paid properly attended to.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late ROBERT SCYTH, Upholster in Edinburgh.

ALL those to whom the said Robert Scyth stood indebted, are requested, betwixt and the 20th day of April next, to lodge their respective grounds of debt, properly authenticated, with John Fergusson, Parliament Clofe, Edinburgh, in order that proper measures may be taken for the division of the funds which may then be recovered.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT upon the application of ALEXANDER HUME Leather-merchant in Kello, and his creditors to the extent of 200 l. and upwards, the Lord Justice Clerk, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, upon the 15th of March current, sequentiated the whole estate, real and personal, of the said Alexander Hume, for behoof of his whole creditors, and appointed the creditors to meet within the house of Mrs. Wood vintner in Kello, upon Saturday the 26th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim-factor upon the said sequentiated estates, in terms of the act of the 23d year of his present Majesty.

In obedience to which act of Parliament, and interlocutor above mentioned, pronounced by Lord Justice-Clerk, intimation is hereby made to all the creditors of the said Alexander Hume, to attend the said Meeting, with their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, to qualify them to vote, in terms of the statute.

Edin. March 16, 1785.

### NOTICE

Distiller at Gartcoss.

THE principal creditors of the said William Gibb having been convened on the 3d of March current, they were unanimously of opinion, that it would be for the interest of all concerned that he should grant a trust-disposition of his whole estate, real and personal, in favour of trustees, for behoof of his creditors. And accordingly he having granted a trust-disposition to Thomas Smith of Parkhouse, James Kincaid merchant in Falkirk, and John Glen merchant at Grangemouth, this trust-deed, with a deed of accession to be signed by the creditors, are lodged in the hands of James Henderson, writer in Falkirk; which deed of accession the creditors are requested to sign without delay, and to attend a general meeting of creditors in the house of James Wyfe vintner, Falkirk, on Thursday the 24th of March current, at four o'clock afternoon, for enabling the trustees to carry the purposes of the trust into immediate and complete execution.

It is expected that the whole creditors will sign the deed of accession before the above meeting, so as the trustees may directly proceed in the business.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT SMITH Merchant in Forres.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Smith, called in terms of the late bankrupt act, and the order of the Court of Session upon the sequestration of his real and personal estate, held within the house of John Mitchell vintner in Forres, upon the seventh day of March current, Alexander Mitchell writer in Elgin, was unanimously chosen interim factor. He gives this public notice, that the next general meeting is to be held within the house of John Mitchell vintner in Forres, on Friday the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee in terms of the statute; when the said Robert Smith's Creditors are requested to attend.

The said Alexander Mitchell further gives notice, that he has applied to the Sheriff of Murray for a public examination of the said Robert Smith, his family, and others acquainted with his business, who have fixed Thursday the 17th, Thursday the 24th, and Thursday the 31st days of March current, and Thursday the seventh day of April 1785, for that purpose, within the ordinary Court-house of Elgin; when such of the Creditors who think proper may attend.—ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

### FEUS in Island of LEWIS.

THE Island of Lewis, on the north-west coast of Scotland, has been pointed out by many intelligent persons as the best adapted situation in this kingdom for carrying on the Fishing Trade.

Francis Humberston-Mackenzie, Esq; of Seaforth, the proprietor of this Island, being very desirous to promote that valuable and useful branch of trade, is resolved, for the encouragement of skilful and industrious persons who may incline to settle there, to let off, in feu or perpetuity, such lots of ground as shall be thought necessary for carrying on trade at a small quit rent, and on the most liberal terms.—The town of Stornoway, in this Island, is already become a flourishing place for trade; has upwards of twenty decked vessels belonging to the port, with a custom-house, post-office, &c. There is at present a feu of a lot of 700 square yards and upwards on the quay, with a tolerable good house, to be disposed of: The feu-duty 13 s. and 4 d. only.

Persons inclining to take feus, may apply to the said Francis Humberston-Mackenzie, Esq; M.P. London, or to his factor, George Gillanders, Esq; by Beaulieu, N. B. or to Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, in Edinburgh.

### PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 17.

Per Quarter.	Balling ditto, 33 s.
Wheat, 30 s. to 44 s.	Tick Beans, 23 s. 2 24 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Small ditto, 26 s. to 27 s.
Rye, 23 s. to 25 s.	Tares, 20 s. to 30 s.
Oats, 14 s. to 20 s.	Per Sack.
Barley, 20 s. to 22 s.	Fine Flour, 35 to 36 s.
Malt, 32 s. to 35 s.	Second sort, ditto.
Grey Pease, 21 s. to 24 s.	Rape Seed, —
White ditto.	



**T**HE King has been pleased to appoint Hale Young Worthington, Esq; to be a Groom of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to his Majesty.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, March 11.**

The Hercules, Legat, from Southampton for Jersey, having split her keel in a gale of wind at NE. put into Falmouth the 5th instant to repair.

The Waip cutter, Captain Bear, arrived at Plymouth from a cruise, has brought in the Apollo, a smuggling lugger, belonging to Cawland.

The Active, Ludham, for Boston, having got some damage on Margaret Sand, is returned to Gravesend.

Dublin, March 1. The Rachel, M'Lean, from Liverpool to this place, sprung a leak, and put into Auld with upwards of four feet water in her hold, where the leak was stopped, and she made very little water, and was to proceed for this port the first fair wind.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

FRIDAY, March 11.

The clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the writ for Downton, by inserting the name of Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; as duly elected.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of Wednesday last, viz.

That provision be made for the pay and clothing of the militia.

That 3000*l.* be granted to assist the Turkey Company in carrying on their commerce to the Levant.

Mr Moreton, from the East-India Company, presented several papers, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Came then, in a committee of ways and means, to the following resolutions, viz.

That the charge of pay and clothing for the militia be defrayed out of the land tax for 1785. To be reported on Monday.

Mr Alcock, from the Customs in Scotland, presented accounts of imports and duties, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Pitt presented several papers relative to Ireland, which were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

The report of the resolutions relative to the pay for clothing the militia being read a second time.

Lord Surrey desired to know whether, under that vote, a colonel of militia, who, previous thereto, had purchased clothing for all the militia under his command, had been indemnified. The Noble Lord said, the clothing had cost him near one thousand pounds, which had been expended under the idea that the militia would be called out this year.

Mr Rose replied, that if the Colonel made such a purchase, he exceeded the limits of his authority, as no clothing ought to be purchased, but under a vote of that House; and if any Colonel had expended such sum, it was at his own peril, and he must take the consequence; this, however, was not time to debate such a proposition.

Lord Surrey said a few words, by way of explanation, as did Mr Rose in answer.

Lord Belschamp and Mr Steele also spoke; after which the resolutions were read and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then acquainted the House, that he had some information to lay before them, which, he trusted, would make the plan for the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland appear in a clearer point of view; by Monday he would have it in his power to lay before them some additional information, to which day he would move that the consideration of that business be adjourned, in order to vote.

Mr Fox desired to know, if the Right-Hon. Gentleman moved for postponing the order of the day till Monday; he understood, he said, that there was some business to come forward on Monday, which, he believed, would engross the attention of the House for the greatest part of the day; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman had no objections to Tuesday, he thought it a much better day.

Mr Stanley said, he had a petition from the Manufacturers, &c. &c. of Manchester, signed by the Chairman of the Committee, which he wished to present to the House; it was a petition, praying to be heard by counsel against the resolutions respecting the commercial intercourse between this country and Ireland.—[A conversation here took place upon the propriety of receiving a petition signed only by the Chairman of the Committee who prepared the same.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the prayer of the petition was, that the petitioners might be permitted to be heard by counsel, &c. &c. yet the petition was signed only by the Chairman. He was unacquainted with the mode of proceeding in such a case; however, he would suggest what he thought would answer the object of the petitioners equally well, which was, "That the merchants, manufacturers, traders, &c. resident in the city of Manchester, be admitted to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House."—This, after some little conversation between Lord North, Mr Jenkinson, and Mr Fox, was carried.

The order of the day being then read for the further consideration of the Irish resolutions,

Mr Fox said, that he had not an opportunity of offering his sentiments till that day, since the report of the Committee of Privy Council had been laid on the table; after a perusal of this report, he confessed he was of opinion that the evidence given *vis à vis* before the Committee ought to be heard at the bar. Whenever he perused the resolutions introduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, new doubts arose in his mind respecting the propriety of such a measure.

After dwelling some time on this point, he said it was not fit for the House to come to a decisive opinion upon the business, because, if that opinion was erroneous, the consequences would be very serious. He trusted, therefore, that the matter would be well considered by gentlemen before they came to any vote. The method they were now pursuing was, in his opinion, the worst that could be adopted. Before they come to such a decision, they ought to sit thoroughly and in detail the propositions which were laid before them, and the consequences, that might result. It was as much his wish as it could be of any other gentleman, to see that a good understanding subsists between this country and Ireland; but this good understanding must arise from a clear, explicit, and unequivocal explanation. In order, therefore, to come to this explanation, it was necessary to have such information laid before gentlemen as should enable them to give it. With respect to the time that might be spent in procuring such information, however long it might be, he would be bold to say it was not

time either lost or mispent, but laid out to advantage, and essentially necessary to the obtaining the information desired.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he agreed that it was perfectly just and reasonable every gentleman should consider the business well, before he gave his vote to the propositions. The first resolution went to grant Ireland a participation of the trade and commerce of this country; the rest amounted to nothing more than specifying the participation in the manner in which it was to be granted, and the return Ireland was to make for it. He wished to give time for a thorough investigation of the propositions, and not to proceed upon it with any degree of precipitation; as that any gentleman should give his assent to it, while the English doubts remained on his mind: However, he thought the giving assent to the first resolution was giving it to the rest, as that warranted the spirit and substance of the other nine. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, that the House ought not to enter into a discussion of the business, while any information remained unproduced, or any evidence to be heard; but, surely, if that was to be the case, it would be procrastinating the matter to an unusual length of time, and perhaps not furnish better information than had been already produced: It would be three weeks next Tuesday from the first discussion of the business, which in his opinion was sufficient time for any body of men to state to the House, either by petition, or counsel, at the bar, any injuries they were likely to suffer in consequence of it; and if they did not do it by that day, he should certainly proceed without further delay. With regard to the Right Hon. gentleman's proposition for hearing the evidence *vis à vis* at the bar, which had been heard by the Committee of Privy Council, that he thought unnecessary; for what more could be obtained from the evidence than was already in the report.—The Right Hon. gentleman had said, that the participation in the West-India trade would be very prejudicial to the Navigation Act, but he contended that there would be nothing to fear from it; for while it was in the power of Great Britain to navigate more reasonably than Ireland, no such apprehensions need be entertained.

Mr Pitt concluded with observing, that whenever any information could be brought before them, that would in any degree tend to throw new light upon the subject, he should be ready to receive it in any stage of the business.

Mr Jenkinson made some few observations on the reports of the Committee of Privy Council, and said, that if the evidence produced before that Committee came to the bar, he was certain they would not give a contrary testimony to what is given in the report. Gentlemen could not say but sufficient time for obtaining every necessary information had been given, as since the day on which the resolutions were first moved in the House it was now near three weeks since they were presented; and, except two, had been presented; one of them approved of the measure, and the other only prayed to be heard by counsel. This he thought was sufficient testimony of approbation of the measure.

Mr Fox said a few words in explanation of what had been remarked on by Mr Pitt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied.

Mr Fox further explained, as did again Mr Pitt.

Mr Alderman Newnham thought it did not follow, that the resolutions of the Right Honourable Gentleman met with that approbation which he flattered himself they did, because no petitions had been presented against them. There was, he said, a certain species of manufacturers who would suffer very materially by them, if as high a duty was not laid upon bastard manufactures as the sugar-bakers.

Mr Rose said, it was the intention of his Right Honourable friend to take that point into consideration. The sugar-bakers were, no doubt, a very respectable body of manufacturers, and would not have reason to complain of the resolutions, when matters were properly settled.

The Speaker then put the question, that the further consideration of this business be adjourned till Tuesday, which passed without a division.

**From the London Paper, March 12.**

**Vienna, Feb. 16.** They write from Clagenfurt, that on the 31st of last month, at midnight, two shocks of an earthquake were felt, the latter of which was more powerful and of longer continuance than the first; and that on the next morning there was a prodigious fall of snow.

**Aix-la-Chapelle, March 2.** The plan of the approaching campaign is said to be already arranged. The difficulties advanced by the Porte with respect to "altering the limits," have induced the Court of Vienna to establish on her frontiers towards Turkey a camp of 30,000 men, for the purpose of holding a check upon the numerous garrison of Belgrade; and the other troops in the environs of that city. It is also said there will be an encampment of 30,000 men in Moravia, and another body of 75,000 under Field-Marshal Laudon at Colins, to prevent the Prussian troops from traversing the mountains.

**LONDON.**

Yesterday Lord Balcarras kissed the king's band at St. James's, on being appointed second in military command; in the East Indies.

The accounts from Spain are very alarming with respect to our settlements on the Mafquito Shore. The Spaniards have demanded categorically that the British settlers shall retire, and that not having received a satisfactory answer, they give as their reason for not appointing an ambassador to our Court. In the mean time, they have sent a force from the Havannah to dispossess the British, who are under the protection of a flagrant sent from the Jamaica station. The dispute lies in the construction of the Article in the treaty.

An officer who came home in the Lady Anne, Captain Deville, from Amigna, has brought over dispatches for Government, from the Governor-General of the Leeward Islands, and also from Sir Richard Hughes, who commands the British squadron on that station. The Admiral was at St. John's, Antigua; where a survey had been taken of the King's dockyard; and some improvements resolved on, plans of which have been dispatched home for the concurrence of the Board, previous to their being carried into execution. A new dock is to be constructed for repairing men of war; so that three ships may hereafter be docked at the same time.

A gentleman of veracity, lately arrived from New York, where he had resided some years before the American Independency, gives the following brief account of the present situation of affairs there, and which he assures us is not the least exaggerated: Their paper-money, he says, has turned out of

no value; their army have lost their pay; they are not masters of a single ship of war, nor of one complete company of soldiers. Almost all their fortifications are destroyed, and their Congress chiefly composed of men of no abilities, rank, or character, and rendered still less respectable and to be confided in by the admission of several pettyfogging attorneys at law. The farming business about New York is got into the hands of Dutchmen, who are very bad husbandmen; and an English guinea, now rarely to be met with, is esteemed an inestimable jewel. The French, he concludes, are universally despised and detested, and an Englishman who has spirit and integrity enough to avow his love for the mother country, is sure to be persecuted without mercy.

Amongst the several petitions which were presented to the House of Commons on Monday last, was the petition of the Earl of Newburgh, presented by Sir Herbert Mackworth, Baronet. The petition set forth, that the petitioner's father, when only in the 19th year of his age, was attained for joining in the rebellion of 1715; by which attainder the greatest part of the Derwentwater estates was forfeited to the Crown: That the petitioner was deprived of the remaining part of the estates, which were under settlement, not because his father was attainted, but because he himself, being born in France, had hitherto wrongfully been deemed an alien notwithstanding his father and mother, Mr Radclyffe, and the Countess of Newburgh, were subjects of his Majesty: That he applied to Parliament upon much stronger grounds than those persons to whom the Scotch forfeited estates were last year restored; not only because the crime of rebellion must have been much greater in the year 1745 than it was in the year 1715, after the happy experience of the present government for upwards of 30 years; but because he did not apply for any of those estates

in which the Scotch estates had been forfeited, but only for those which the forfeiters had not reached, but were supposed to have escheated to the Crown by reason of their being attainted; that the noble Earl had certainly a stronger claim upon the favour of the House than any person unknown could pretend to; and yet the estate of Perth had been restored to a person unknown. Sir H. Mackworth presented his motion, by a general statement of the great hardships of the noble Earl's case, and reminded the House of its generous liberality towards the like sufferers for the same cause last year, and on other occasions; he therefore hoped the House would unanimously incline to shew at least equal favour to the son of a person who had been attainted under circumstances of less criminality than those who had so recently experienced the bounty of the legislature.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to signify his Majesty's command in the dissolution of the petition; but desired the House would not misconstrue that consent into any opinion of his, either for or against the prayer of the petition. Very peculiar circumstances attended the restoration of the Scotch forfeited estates: It therefore behoved the House, in the consideration of the noble Lord's pretensions, minutely to attend to a similarity of circumstances, under which they had formerly exerted their liberality, in the case alluded to.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

It is reported, that the Irish commercial propositions will not be discussed at present by the British Parliament, but that the ministry will propose that Commissioners be appointed by Britain and Ireland, to investigate this very important business minutely, and their report to be laid before the Parliament of both kingdoms.

The ministry seem to dread entering into this business, as they have no great prospect of getting the British Parliament to agree to any thing like the propositions which have been laid before the Irish Parliament. If the attempt should be made and miscarry, it would probably produce a change of ministry. The above mode, if it takes place, is certainly much safer for them, than to risk their places, on the event of carrying the propositions in the House of Commons. Opposition anxiously with the experiment may be tried, as the discontent of the nation on this business, would give them every advantage.

In case Ireland was agreed to an union with Britain, and became similar to Scotland, part of the united kingdom, that would prove the most effectual way of settling this intricate business, and prevent future jealousies concerning trade, &c. It is the opinion of many, that rather than the propositions should be granted as they stand at present, it would be better for Britain that Ireland was totally independent of this kingdom, as the very existence of this empire depends upon some of the branches of the commerce and navigation act, which in a manner would be annihilated. The business is both intricate and of the greatest importance. It will require the nicest investigation. Nine tenths of the House of Commons are not supposed to be competent judges of this business.

**WEST-INDIA MEETING.**

At a meeting of the West-India Planters and Merchants, convened about ten days ago, for the purpose of considering the propositions respecting the final commercial settlement with Ireland, it was determined, that a Committee should be appointed, to take such measures as should appear to them best, for preventing any mischief, which might arise from the importation of West-India produce through the medium of Ireland.—A Committee was accordingly appointed; who, at their first meeting, resolved, as the most respectful way of obtaining information, that a deputation from them should wait upon Mr Pitt, to know what regulations and restrictions he proposed making, to prevent prejudice to their body. This deputation waited upon him, and were told that he had not formed any regulations in this business; but that he wished to have such as they could prepare. Accordingly, a Select Committee was directed to draw up such regulations as they should think best calculated to effectuate the proposed object, which Sub-committee, after considering the business for some time, came to a resolution to the following effect:

First Resolution in the Sub-committee of last Saturday. Resolved, "That after the most deliberate and mature consideration, this Committee cannot suggest or point out any restrictions and regulations sufficient, in their opinion, to prevent the pernicious effects which will arise from the importation of West-India produce into Great Britain, through the medium of Ireland."

This resolution was reported by the Sub-committee, who, after considerable debate, and long consideration, agreed to it, and confirmed it on Monday last, and of consequence came to a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble petition from the West-India Planters and Merchants should be forthwith presented to the House of Commons, stating their alarms and apprehensions on the subject of

the commercial adjustment between Great Britain and Ireland; and praying that to much of the said commercial adjustment, as respects to allow the importation of West-India produce raw, or manufactured, from Ireland into Great-Britain, may not pass into a law; but that the privilege of supplying her own markets with the produce of her own colonies, may be preserved inviolate to this country; and that the petitioners may, if necessary, be permitted to be heard by counsel, at the bar of the House, in support of their said petition."

*Manchester, Exchange Coffeehouse, March 3. 1785.*

At a numerous meeting this day convened, for considering the petition to be presented to Parliament, for the repeal of the tax on the fustian trade,

Resolved unanimously—That the petition now produced, and twice read, is approved of, and that it be immediately signed, and presented to the House of Commons as early as possible.

Resolved unanimously—That an act passed the last session of Parliament, "for granting certain duties on cotton stuffs, bleached or dyed; and on licences for bleaching and dyeing the same;" has been found, on fair trial, big with the most destructive consequences; and, if not immediately repealed, threatens to annihilate that branch of manufacture.

Resolved unanimously—That the system of introducing excise laws amongst the manufactures of this kingdom, will not only subvert the liberty of the subject, but, in a short time, will be a decided superiority to the manufactures of surrounding nations.

Resolved unanimously—That at a time when not only liberal, but profuse concessions are held out to Ireland, for the extension of her manufactures and commerce, burdensome and restrictive excise laws are enforced, to abridge those of this kingdom; a system strongly marked with impolicy and oppression.

Resolved unanimously—Notwithstanding it is proposed, that duties and bounties on the manufactures of England and Ireland on exportation are to be equalized, yet the difference the price of labour, the heavy inland duties on goods imported to this kingdom, with the inconvenience and prostration of the excise laws, will give them such an advantage over us, that Ireland must become the emporium of the fustian trade.

Resolved unanimously—That, from the complex nature of fustian trade, it is impossible for it to exist under the restrictive, impediments, and embarrassments of the excise laws.

Resolved unanimously—That whatever diminishes the fustian manufacture, must lessen, in the same degree, the importation of wool; a circumstance which will injure its sellers and hurt that of our rivals.

Resolved unanimously—It is highly necessary to correspond every manufacturing body in the kingdom, to prevent, as far as possible, the fatal and ruinous system of taxing manufactures.

The Irish House of Commons, in a debate on the money-bill Mr. Corry having expressed a most anxious desire that the taxes which were then in agitation, might not be finally settled before the commercial propositions, in consequence of which they were brought forward, were acceded to by the British Parliament; Mr. Griffith, Mr. Flood, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Paddy, all concurred in the strongest declarations of adherence to both the spirit and letter of every one of the resolutions transmitted to England. Mr. Griffith insisted, that the Irish Parliament was pledged to the support of its own resolutions *verbatim et literatim*. And upon Mr. Flood most rashly dropping the words, "If England should consent to them," Mr. Flood most wisely interposed, by saying he did hope and trust Mr. Orde's was an *if* of decency; added, he never could suppose, that these matters were settled; for, how was it possible Ireland could have been settled into a specific adjustment, if nothing specific had been determined in England? But, above all, the Attorney General, in the most strenuous and animated manner, absolutely averred, that "he never would recede from his position; for the occasion required, and should have perseverance. Nor should any consideration upon these bills not to proceed with determination and intrepidity. This remarkable debate was closed by Mr. Grattan, whose words were these: "I voted for the resolutions—I adhere to them now; I collect the sense of the nation in which I do entirely coincide, to be a DETERMINATION TO ADHERE TO THEIR OWN RESOLUTIONS WITH THE FIRMNESS, &c. &c."

report of the Committee of the Privy Council on the subject of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, which has been before the House of Commons, has made a very recovery to the public. This Committee was instituted 14th of January. They made their report on the 4th month, complaining that they have not had time to enquire as the grounds of the subject should be. The professed object of their sitting was to collect information from the different merchants and manufacturers, and to be arranged towards a final and equitable settlement between the two countries.—Yet without for their report, and even before they had been enquired, Mr. Pitt took upon himself, in conjunction with Mr. Fox and Mr. Boscawen, to arrange and settle the matter, and to develop, methodize, and conclude upon different parts, and to lay them in a complete state as upon the British administration, for the approval and acceptance of the Irish Parliament; yet it now appears, that the Committee of the Privy Council, in consequence of the information they have collected, condemn the main principles of the regulations, and show that in the detail, the most branches of British manufacture must be dangerously hurt. A curious system of government to institute after the determination, and collect information, points, which it is designed to elucidate, have been We shall prove these assertions by laying before extracts from the report itself.

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, March 12.*  
A report of a change in the Administration is not so confidently circulated at present, as it has been for some time, though by no means discontinued. The opinion, now is, that should any alteration be made, it would not be any farther than to the Minister, whose continuance is judged very uncertain. At any rate, it is a change in the Ministry; and it is very shrewdly

ly suspected, that he will take the reins of government in his hands; but that he very wisely chooses first to let some public measures take place before he ventures to pilot the state vessel on the present troublesome sea of politics.

"The debate likely to arise on the final and decisive proposition for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, will probably be the most important that ever came under the discussion of the British Parliament. This, however, is not likely to come on yet awhile, though the House is to resolve itself into a Committee on the subject again on Monday next, as the Minister, afraid of meeting it, takes every occasion to postpone it. The general opinion is, that let the question come on whenever it may, the Minister will be left in a minority; and this the Premier is said to look to, and to dread, as the forerunner of his retirement from office.

"Mr. Fox, and his friends, intend bringing forward another question in the course of a few days, respecting the Westminster scrutiny.

"The present Session promises to prove a more interesting one, and of greater length than was at first imagined. The Irish business, the Parliamentary Reform, the establishment of the public funds, and the loan, are yet to be gone through, besides a variety of matters of an inferior or subordinate nature, that will produce a great deal of altercation.

"The friends of Mr. Fox dined to-day at their usual place of meeting in Covent-Garden, to the number of seven hundred persons, for the purpose of celebrating his triumph over the enemies of freedom, to speak in their language, in the election he has at length obtained, being seated with Lord Hood, as the members for the city of Westminster. Most of the Peers and members in opposition attended the meeting, and a great number of patriotic toasts were given on the occasion.

"Things still remain unsettled between the Emperor and the Dutch, though the general opinion is, that the differences subsisting between them will terminate in peace."

Mrs M'Crae Maquire, relict of Charles Dalrymple, Esq; of Orangefield, died at Orangefield upon the 17th inst.

Mr Patrick Renny, writer in Falkirk, died at that place, on the 4th current, much regretted.

On Friday evening a woman going to Forresterhill from Aberdeen, perished among the snow. It drifted so violently that evening, that we are afraid we shall hear of some more unfortunate travellers having lost their lives.

Saturday last, there was a general meeting held at the House of Commons, for the purpose of considering the Resolutions lately proposed by Mr. Orde in the House of Commons in Ireland, when they were unanimously of opinion, That a final treaty of commerce, founded on these resolutions, would be highly prejudicial to the trade, manufactures, and landed-interest of this country: And they recommended to their Predecessor, Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, immediately to write to Mr. Garden of Troop, member for that county, begging that he would co-operate with other members, whose constituents are equally interested, in procuring a delay of any final determination of the Legislature, in a matter of such importance; till the probable consequences of such a treaty can be more fully understood.

In our last, we gave an account of the trial of Archibald Stewart and Charles Gordon, so far as the same had proceeded before our paper went to press. The witnesses first examined for the Crown were the Sheriff-officers, to authenticate the declarations of the panels. On the cross-examination, one of these witnesses, of the name of Middleton, acknowledged that "some admonition had been given to Stewart to exert the truth." Being pressed very close on this point, he explained, that when persons, accused of crimes not capital, were brought before his court to be examined, in case they refused to confess their guilt, the practice was, to order the culprits to be carried into a separate apartment, where they were scourged by the common hangman, at the sight of an officer of court, till they became willing to confess the truth: That Duncan Fraser, an accomplice in the theft from Merchant-Street, was flogged till he confessed, in presence of Stewart; and the witness and hangman were proceeding to admonish Stewart for the same purpose, when he saved them the trouble by making a full confession, just as the whip was going to be applied.

In the course of this examination, the witness was ordered to withdraw, and a conversation took place between the Court and the lawyers on both sides, who concurred in reproaching the practice sworn to, in the strongest terms; and the Solicitor-General, after solemnly declaring, that he had not, till that hour, suspected the existence of such a practice, pledged himself that it should not exist a day longer.

A variety of other witnesses were examined for the Crown; and some for the panels, who swore to Gordon's general good character, and to Stewart's age being only 15. Mr. Solicitor charged the jury on the part of the Crown, and was followed by Mr. Macconochie and Mr. George Ferguson in behalf of the panels. The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence in a speech of considerable length.—About twelve at night the jury were inclosed, and returned an unanimous verdict, finding Stewart guilty of the thefts from Captain Dalrymple's house and Neidpath Castle; and Gordon guilty of receiving part of the goods stolen on the corner of these occasions. The Court met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon to receive the verdict, when Stewart was sentenced to be executed in the Grassmarket, or any other place the Magistrate of Edinburgh shall think proper, on Wednesday the 26th day of April; and Gordon to be whipped through the streets of Edinburgh on the 30th instant, and to be banished to the Plantations for seven years, and his services to be adjudged for five of these years.—These sentences were accompanied with the most proper, solemn, and forcible admonitions from the Honourable Judges, particularly from the Chair, we have at any time heard, and which were well adapted to make lasting good impressions on the young part of the audience, which was very numerous.

Counsel for the Crown, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Craig, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Campbell; agent, Mr. John Davidson.—For Stewart, Mr. Macconochie and Mr. Morthland; agent, Mr. Saunders. For Gordon, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Hope; agent, Mr. John Somerville.

Sarah Calder, indicted for child murder, and whose trial should have come on on Monday next, was afterwards brought before the Court, when, on her own application for banishment, and Mr. Solicitor-General consenting thereto, she was banished Scotland for life, with the usual certifications.

On Monday, the first General Meeting of the Harmonical Society was held in St Cecilia's Hall, when the following

persons were elected for managing the affairs of the Society for the ensuing year:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Haddington, Governor.

Sir William Forbes of Bishligo, Bart., Deputy-Governor.

Mr John Russell, jun. Clerk to the Society.

The Hon. Henry Erskine, Esq; Advocate.

Alexander Wight, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr Samuel Mitchell, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr William Tyder, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr Geo. Cumis, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr John Wauchop, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr David Balfour, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Gilbert Innes of Stow, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr Alexander Anderson, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr John Hutton, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr James Sibbald, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

Mr Geo. Moffat, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

The object this Society has in view is to promote the cultivation of Vocal Harmony in general, and of sacred music in particular. Their subscription is already very numerous, and there is good reason to believe, that such an institution will be of great utility in this country, where vocal harmony has of late been so much neglected.

**FIARS and Prices of the Vidual in Kincardineshire, struck before the Sheriff-substitute, March 10, 1785, for crop 1784.**

The boll of Oatmeal, L. 6 12 Bear with Fodder, L. 9 12

White Oats with Fodder, 8 0 Ditto without Fodder, 8 0

Ditto without Fodder, 7 0 Peas with Fodder, 9 12

Brooked Oats with Fodder, 6 12 Ditto without Fodder, 7 10

Ditto without Fodder, 5 8 Wheat, 12 0

All Scots Money.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I AM told, that the Powburn Toll and the Gibbet Toll, conjointly, are let for 2700 l. per annum. If this sum was all to arise from single horse carts, in such case, 324,000 carts would pass these toll-bars in a year. Carts that carry dung, stones, lime, coal, and sundry other articles, both pass and repass the same day. Carriages of all kinds are upon the increase. Forenoon airings are frequent. A circle of roads round Edinburgh, and within the toll-bars, will increase this amusement. From the above, and other considerations, it will surely be admitted, that the South Bridge will be one of the most frequented roads in Europe. Suppose the Bridge to be complete, still the passage for a long time must be greatly impeded, whilst side-buildings are going on. The South Bridge ought in reason to be wider than the North Bridge, to make it narrower, will be unpardonable, and will give vent to many an execration by

PASSENGERS.

Edin. March 10. 1785.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 15. John Anderson, from Burton-

flounet, with wood.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, March 14. Jean and Peggy, Baxter,

from North Carolina, with tar and pitch; Speedwell, Cochran, from

ditto, with tar and tobacco; Friendship, Macadam, from Philadelphia,

with goods; Lucy, Macambridge, from Malaga, with fruit;

—12. Bell, Macchilane, from Edinb., with dates.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

WHEREAS a protest was served upon the Deacon Conventer of the Trades House of Glasgow, by the order of the Faculty of Glasgow College, in relation to the insertion of a declaration in the newspapers in support of the assertions, by the majority of the said Faculty; Notice is hereby given, that notwithstanding the said protest, and the said declaration, the Trades House of the City of Glasgow, thirteen incorporated trades of the City of Glasgow, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the said city, to the amount of about four thousand, many of the Masters of Arts in the said University, most of the students from Ireland, and students of every denomination, to wit, students of divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, amounting to a greater number than one hundred and fifty, have subscribed petitions to the King for a royal visitation of the said University; besides similar petitions from many individuals. Notice is likewise given, that a full answer to the said protest is published by students of every denomination, and subscribed by Mr. Humphreys their printer; and that a very complete answer will soon be published by students of every denomination to the advertisement of the said Dr. Meek and Dr. Taylor, in which their conduct will be laid before the public. Both of these publications are sold by Mr. Tait and Mr. McNamons, printers in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, at the Warehouse of GAVIN

KEMPT, Sheriff-bidder, Leith, on FRIDAY the 18th March, at

twelve o'clock.

The following GOODS as under, viz.

300 Barrels of Liebau Lintseed of last crop.

2 Tons of Dantzig Pearl Ashes.

3 Casks of Dantzig Honey, containing about half a ton.

50 Casks of Lemons, in fine order.

2000 to 3000 feet Memel Logs.

The Goods to be viewed at the above Warehouse on Thursday, the day

preceding the sale, except the Logs which are to be seen, by applying to

Mr. Leamonth, Timber Buth, Leith.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE of PEGGIE'S MILL, with

about eight acres of land. The house consists of a parlour,

drawing-room, four bed rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences, and is

pleasantly situated on Almond river, in the parish of Crumond, five miles

from Edinburgh; and half a mile from Crumond harbour. The house is

within a five minutes walk of Crumond bridge, by which the Queen's ferry

stage-coach passes twice a day to and from Edinburgh.

For the terms, apply to Cadell and Edinb.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, E-

dinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of April next, 1785,

between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The SUBJECTS after mentioned, in the

following LOTS.

I. The DWELLING-HOUSE, being the second storey of the large

Tenement in Lawmarket, at the head of Brodie's Close, presently pos-

sessed by Mr. Pirie of the Admiralty-Office, consisting of six rooms, with

kitchen and other conveniences; rented at 24 l. 10 s. Sterling.

II. The SHOP at the head of Fisher's Close, Lawmarket, with the

cellar below the same; presently possessed by William Hall merchant, at

the rent of 20 l. Sterling; with the back house adjoining to said shop, and

having a separate entry by Fisher's Close, presently possessed by Robert

Stewart chairman; rent 5 l. 10 s.

III. The SHOP at the head of M Market Close, possessed by Joseph

Scotter hoffer, at the rent of 27 l. per tack, which expires at Whitunday

1788; the back house adjoining thereto, and having a separate entry from

the Fleishmarket Close, possessed by James Clark junior, at the rent of

14 l. Sterling. ALSO, several Small Houses in the same tenement, pos-

sessed by Joseph Smilton, Robert Lockhart, Peter Ramsay, Widow Blair,

Alexander Robertson, and Alexander Peacock, whose rents amount to

27 l. 13 s. Sterling.

IV. The SHOP opposite the Cross, possessed by William Coulter hoffer,

with the dwelling-house behind the same, entering from Old Pol-

house Close, with two cellars belonging to the premises.

This lot is under lease to Mr. Coulter for eleven years from Whitun-

day 1784, at the rent of 46 l. Sterling.

V. The SHOP also opposite the Cross, possessed by Mess. Cargill and

Miller, rent 32 l. per tack, which expires at Whitunday 1792.

Some of the above subjects are insured in the Friendly Insurance on the

old plan, and the premium paid up.

For further particulars apply to Harry Davidson writes to the signet.

## FEUDUTIES TO BE SOLD.

BETWEEN Three Hundred and Four Hundred Pounds Sterling of yearly feuduties in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers incline.

Apply for particulars to Mr Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, Lawn-Market.

## At DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,

By FALKIRK—1785.

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices, viz. All Plain Linen, wrought in a good Reed, and under, at 24s. per yard—1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3d.—1300 and 1400, at 3½d.—1500 and 1600, at 4d.—1700, and all above, at 5d.—And all kinds of Figured Linen, T'weels, Cambrics, Cottons, &c. at reasonable prices.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in, at Edinburgh, by William Dawson merchant, Lawmarket; George Anderson merchant, below the Cross, and James Charles hofier, Bridge-street; at Leith, by William Robertson merchant on the Shore; at Kirkcaldy, by William Shankly merchant; at Linlithgow, by Widow Syme merchant, at the Dog-well; at Borrowdowns, by James Addison, sen. merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay merchant; at Stirling, by William Christie merchant; at St Ninians, by William Hewit merchant; at Down, by Peter Smith merchant; at Alloa, by James Allan surveyor, and John Blaw weaver; at Glasgow, by Messrs Millar and Ewing merchants, John Ure, at Colquhoun, Shiels, and Company's yarn shop, and by George Colvin merchant; at Cumbernauld, by James Renny baker; at Killyth, by Alexander McDougal merchant; at Carron, by Mrs M'Farlane; at Carron-Shore, by Alexander M'Cara merchant; and at the Bleachfield.—At all which places receipts will be given.

Yarn bleached at this Field this season, if 18 hier and above, at 10d.; if coarser, 11s. per spindle.

## LUNCARTY and PERTH BLEACHFIELDS.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and CO. carry on business at both fields, and bleach in the best manner, at the following prices:

per yard.	per spindle.
900 warp, 2½d. 1600, 3½d.	3½d.
1000 and 1100, 3d. 1700 and above, 4d.	4d.
1200, 3½d. Diapers, 4d.	4d.
1300, 4d. Damasks, 5d.	5d.
1400, 4½d. Long Lawn, 5d.	5d.
1500, 5d. Cambric, 6d.	6d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for these Fields, is presently taken in by JAMES TORRY merchant, Royal Exchange; William Braidwood ironmonger, Grassmarket, Edinburgh; William Coke bookbinder, Leith; James Gillies bookbinder, Glasgow; John Berrie merchant, Dalkeith; Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate; Miss Euphemia Walker merchant, St Andrews; William Main merchant, Cupar Fife; Mrs Janet Bell Leith; John Melvill and Son, Dyfar; William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy; Mrs Helen Scott, Anstruther; Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; Mr James Addison, senior, Borrowdowns; David Ochterlonie, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; John Low merchant, Montrose; John Bett, jun. in Cupar Angus; Robert Carrill merchant, Dunkeld; James Glas merchant, Crieff; David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Co. Perth; Hector Turnbull at Luncarty, and John Turnbull at Tullibee.

## LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1785.

JOSEPH READ bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices:

per yard.	per spindle.
800, and under, at 2d. per yard.	2d. halfpenny.
900 and 1000, 2d. halfpenny.	2d. halfpenny.
1100 and 1200, 3d.	3d. halfpenny.
1300, 3d. halfpenny.	3d. halfpenny.
1400 and 1500, 4d.	4d. halfpenny.
1600, and all above, 4d. halfpenny.	4d. halfpenny.

INTAKERS FOR THIS FIELD.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Spottiswood merchant, Grassmarket; Armour and Hamilton merchants, opposite the Luckenbooths; John Campbell merchant, Canongate; George Cumming merchant, Britto-street; Agnes Gavin and Co. merchants, Mainpoint; James Walker weaver, Crosscaulway; and at the Bleachfield, ware-house, foot of Liberton's Wynd, Cowgate.—Alex. Henderson flax-dresser, Leith; Henry Thomson tobacconist, Leith; Patrick Thomson salt officer, Prestons; James Manderlin carrier, N. Berwick; James Harne weaver, Kello; Baillie Watson merchant, Lawder; Adam Wilson weaver, Jedburgh; Robert Taylor merchant, Stow; Thomas Tait weaver, Wooler; James Walker weaver, Galahills; John Boyd weaver, Berwick; William Cunningham merchant, Berwick; Andrew Ferguson merchant, Glasgow; Thomas and John Young weavers, Kirkcaldy; George Chalmer weaver, Queensferry; Miss Grandison, Inverkeithing; William Leslie weaver, Mid-Caldy; David Girdwood, Carnwath; John Finlay weaver, Lanark; Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate; James Wilson merchant, Whitburn; James Lithgow stamp-master, Falkirk; James Thomson merchant, Stirling; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; John Hall weaver, Clackmannan; Laurence Reid merchant, Kincardine; James Campbell weaver, Culrois; Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn; Henry Rymer merchant, Boness; Baillie Niven, and Alex. Lang merchants, Linlithgow; and at the Bleachfield.—At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for Sale finished and lapped in the neatest manner and the fabric of that for private use, carefully preserved.

## FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c. PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 70, on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Inflammations on the Lungs, healing the Rashes and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great efficacy these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit fort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM of TOLU, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales, and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fattens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable; all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and Sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single Paper 3d.

WHEREAS there are fundry heritable subjects lying in Canongate, North Leith, Coalhill, and other places, holding feu of the Burgh of CANONGATE, and of the Monastery of the HOLY CROSS, to which the burgh has right by grant from the Crown, and that there are many in non-entry, and considerable arrears of feu-duty resting; this is requiring vassals who are entered, to pay up their bygone feu-duties to James Clark, Treasurer of Canongate; and the proprietors in non-entry to lodge their title-deeds with James Tait, Clerk thereof, in order to have their entries completed before the 1st day of April next; certifying such as fail, that the usual legal measures will be followed.

Canongate, February 11. 1785.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, or sooner.

LEVEN LODGE, unfurnished, with the Offices and Garden. The House is fit to accommodate a genteel family. The apartments are neat; the drawing room in particular is an elegant well-proportioned room, of about 30 feet in length and 14 in height.

There are a variety of offices, particularly a good stable, with stalls for four horses, a large coach-house, with hay-lofts over both, a brew-house, cow-house, hen-house, cellars, and a bathing-room fitted up. The garden, which may be entered to immediately, consists of about three acres, the walks well laid out, and the whole in good order, mostly surrounded with a brick wall, planted with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The house is well aired, free of smoke and vermin. It is situated at the well-end of the Meadows, with an entry from it, and another by the turnpike-road leading to the Wright's Houses, within the toll-bar. The premises may be seen at any time by calling at the house.

For particulars apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

## STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by roup, on Thursday the 17th day of March 1785,

within the house of Mr Deam vintner in Falkirk, at twelve noon,

I. The Farm of MIDDLEFIELD, part of the estate of Dalderie, in the parish of Falkirk, bounded on the north by the Great Canal.

II. The Farm of DECCOCLES, part of said estate, bounded on the north as above.

III. The Farm in DUNDAFF, in the parish of St Ninians, possessed by William Morison, at the rent of 40 l.

IV. The Farm there, possessed by Andrew Adam, at the rent of 51 l.

V. The Farm there, possessed by James Muirhead, at the rent of 40 l.

Other particulars will be explained by Mr Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or by James Ferrier writer to the signet, who will show the conditions of sale, rentals, and writings.

Whitsunday first.

These Gratings are of very great extent, over a range of excellent hill and pasture ground, along both sides of Lochgarry and the adjacent glens, for many miles, besides a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground, which is adapted for sheep pasture, or for black cattle, and is justly deemed, without any exaggeration, to be inferior to no Grating in Scotland, in quality and other advantages, particularly in the easy and convenient access to markets in the four counties, by the great road leading to Perth and Edinburgh through Athole, and that leading by Crieff to Stirling, Glasgow, &c. as these roads pass immediately along these lands and gratings.

Duncan Robertson the ground officer, near the well-known stage or inn of Dalnacardoch, on the great military road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, will show the premises; and persons intending to offer, will please, on or before the 20th of March current, apply to Colonel Macdonald the proprietor at Taymount near Perth, or send their offers in writing, to Mr William McDonald writer to the signet, Prince's Street, which shall be kept secret if not agreed to.

A MANSION HOUSE, GARDENS, AND MAINS,

In the County of Kincardine to be LET,

AND FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

TO be LET for such number of years as may be agreed on, the Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, and the Farm of Mains of GLENBERRY.—The House and Gardens may be entered to immediately, and the Farm at Martinmas next.

The mansion-house, which is in very good repair, consists of a dining room, drawing room, parlour, a bed room, a closet, and store room on the first floor; four large well finished bed chambers, a bed closet, and lumber room above; and a kitchen, servants rooms, and cellars on the ground floor.—The offices belonging to the mansion-house and farm are complete, and in good repair. The farm consists of about seventy-five Scots acres of arable land, the greatest part of which is fine foil, in good heart, and completely inclosed, and this beside pasture grounds. If the person who takes the house and gardens, does not chuse the whole Mains, he will be accommodated with such parts thereof as he inclines.—The farm being all in grass at present, a tenant may have liberty of breaking up the fields under reasonable restrictions.

The house is pleasantly situated upon the bank of the water of Bervie, within a mile of the high road leading from Aberdeen to Brechin, and is four miles from Stonehaven, where a family can be supplied with all kinds of butcher meat, and great variety of fish at all times of the year, and upon very reasonable terms.

The house, offices, and farm will be shown by James Gillespie, gardener at Glenbervie, and William Baillie, writer in Montrose, will give what further information is wanted, as to the intended lease.

The proprietor of Glenbervie, means to Sell by private bargain, the remaining part of the FIR WOOD growing at Fallside, consisting of betwixt Eleven and Twelve Thousand TREES. And if any person inclines to purchase the same, proposals may be made to the said William Baillie.

## Sale of LANDS in the County of ORKNEY.

THE Lands and Estate of STENHOUSE, and the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage, lying in the parishes of Stenhouse, Evie, St Olla or Kirkwall, and Rowday, will be SOLD by private bargain; the free rent whereof, after deduction of feu-duties, ministers stipends, and schoolmasters salaries, amounts to 3281. Sterling.

These Lands are of a good foil, and consist mostly of tillage farms, and the tenants are all substantial. Upon the lands in the parishes of Evie and St Olla, from 15 to 20 tons of kelp are made yearly, on which no duty is put in the rental. They are particularly well situated for carrying on an extensive quarry, and a coal-mine was formerly carried on so long the adjacent coast to good advantage. The coast abounds with sea ware for manure; and upon that part of the estate called Arkernefs, in the parish of Evie, there is a commodious mansion-house, with offices of all kinds.—The lands of Stenhouse lie within two miles of the thriving seaport town of Stromness, and part of the other lands lie within a mile of the town of Kirkwall.

Upon different parts of the forefard lands there are plenty of good marle, and there is an extensive hill pasture belonging to the above estate, which holds of the Crown, and the value rent is sufficient to afford two freehold qualifications in the county. A new manse and offices have been lately built in the parish of Evie, so that no expense on that account will fall on the heirs for many years to come.

As also, the Lands of NESS, in the parish of Stromness, will be sold by private bargain, the yearly rent whereof, after all deductions, is 8 l. 1 s. 6d. Sterling.

Upon these lands four tons of kelp are made yearly, and they are likewise well adapted for carrying on a fishery, as they lie upon the entrance to the harbour of Stromness.

For particulars, enquiry may be made at Mr Mitchellson, jun. Nicolson-Street, who has powers to conclude with a purchaser.

## LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d March current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS of LEITH-HEAD, comprehending the INN, and forty Acres of Land set therewith, commonly known by the name of LITTLE VANTAGE, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole, consist of above 260 acres; and there was lately built upon them, a mansion-house, fit to accommodate a pretty large family. They are situated eleven measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Great road leading from thence to Lanark and the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not sold, the Mansion-house, and that part of them which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, will be SET for a year in pasture.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh.

## SALE of COAL, COAL-WORKS, &c.

BY ADJOURNMENT—UPSET PRICE TO BE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 22d day of March 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The COAL and COAL-WORKS of HALBEATH, with the grievance house, salt-pans, coal-folds, and other subjects at Halbeath and Inverkeithing, belonging to or held in lease by the proprietors of Halbeath colliery.

In the year 1779, a purchase was made of the property of the splint coal, and of the whole other seams of coal, lying within the lands of Halbeath or Westerhalbeath, about two miles east of Dunfermline, and four miles north of Inverkeithing, and since a lease has been taken of some very valuable seams of coal lying contiguous thereto.

The lands of Halbeath are in extent about 300 acres, and contain an inexhaustible fund of coal. There are from eleven to fourteen known seams lying so conveniently in point of level, as to render the workings of them to advantage altogether certain.

The coal is of a quality inferior to none shipped from the Frith of Forth; and the splint coal, in particular, for warmth and cleanliness, is thought preferable to most coals in Scotland, for family use, and is much superior to any for light houses.

There is a complete well-finished wagon road from the coal-works to Inverkeithing, upon which the coal can be carried to the harbour at a very moderate expence.

Inverkeithing Bay is known to be the safest in the Frith of Forth, and the harbour of Inverkeithing has lately been put into very great repair.

The works are now in great order, completely ready for carrying on an extensive trade.

The title-deeds and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; to whom, or to Walter Hog accountant in Edinburgh, persons wanting further information may apply.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF DALSWINTON AND OTHERS

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 14th July 1785, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands, Estate, and Others after-mentioned, with the following parcels:—

Lot I. The Lands and Barony of DALSWINTON, comprehending the particular lands and farms mentioned in the title-deeds thereof, all lying within the parish of Kirkmahoe, and shire of Dumfries: As ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of STANDALANE, and Others, in the parish of Holywood, and shire of Dumfries. The proven rental of these lands, free of all deductions, extends to 897 l. 13 s. 3 d. 6rths.

And the proven value thereof is L. 21,305 8 6

The value of growing woods and planting on this estate, taken from an actual survey, and sworn to by the valuers, amounts to 3160 10 11

Which makes the up-price of the lands and woods to be L. 24,465 19 5

This estate consists in whole of 3907 acres, and 10 falls Scots statute measure, about the half of which are arable and meadow lands, and a great part thereof in a state of the highest cultivation. The soil is in general good; but a large tract of holm or meadow-ground upon the banks of the river Nith, and the inclosures round the house are in particular of the richest and most substantial nature, and capable of raising any species of grain this kingdom produces. The proprietor of the barony of Dalswinton has right to salmon-fishing on the river Nith, adjoining to the lands.

The situation of this estate is exceedingly favourable to every kind of improvement, being mostly of a southerly exposure, and commands most beautiful prospects of the rich country in its neighbourhood; and it has the singular convenience and advantage to the perfectly compact, without the interference of any other persons property to intersect or divide it; and there is a stone dyke surrounds the whole estate, excepting on one side, where the river is the march. The tenants are substantial, and in general accommodated with very good houses; and the different farms on the estate are subdivided, and laid out in the most approved plans; and every farm is inclosed by itself, with substantial stone walls.

The Estate lies within six miles of the thriving town of Dumfries, and within three of the limestone quarries of Clovenstone, which afford an inexhaustible source of improvement; and the great post-road from London to Glasgow and Ayr, by Dumfries, goes through the middle of it. The value put upon the woods is far from being extravagant, as there is great part of it already full grown, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, fir, &c.

And the extensive young plantations are only valued at the original expence of putting them in the ground, exclusive of the expence of inclosing; and, from the thriving appearance and quality of these young woods, there is almost a certainty of their soon becoming a matter of very great importance to the proprietor.

Major Maxwell has right to the teinds of the barony of Dalswinton; and the greatest part of the land-tax is paid by the tenants, over and above their rents.

The whole of the above lands hold of the Crown, and are separately valued in the cess-books at 2725 merks, which must afford the purchaser a considerable political influence within the county.

The mansion-house, though not elegant, is lodgeable and commodious; and there is a garden and orchard adjacent thereto, strewed with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and the greatest variety in that country. There are many of the farms, since the process of sale commenced, let only for three years; and, consequently, a considerable rise of rent may be, with certainty, expected, when those short leases expire. The rents too of several of the farms are considerably augmented since the judicial rental was taken.

As also, the lands of STENHOUSE, and the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage, lying in the parishes of Stenhouse, Evie, St Olla or Kirkwall, and Rowday, will be SOLD by private bargain; the free rent whereof, after deduction of feu-duties, ministers stipends, and schoolmasters salaries, amounts to 3281. Sterling.

These Lands are of a good foil, and consist mostly of tillage farms, and the tenants are all substantial. Upon the lands in the parishes of Evie and St Olla, from 15 to 20 tons of kelp are made yearly, on which no duty is put in the rental. They are particularly well situated for carrying on an extensive quarry, and a coal-mine was formerly carried on so long the adjacent coast to good advantage. The coast abounds with sea ware for manure; and upon that part of the estate called Arkernefs, in the parish of Evie, there is a commodious mansion-house, with offices of all kinds.—The lands of Stenhouse lie within two miles of the thriving seaport town of Stromness, and part of the other lands lie within a mile of the town of Kirkwall.

Upon different parts of the forefard lands there are plenty of good marle, and there is an extensive hill pasture belonging to the above estate, which holds of the Crown, and the value rent is sufficient to afford two freehold qualifications in the county. A new manse and offices have been lately built in the parish of Evie, so that no expense on that account will fall on the heirs for many years to come.

As also, the Lands of NESS, in the parish of Stromness, will be sold by private bargain, the yearly rent whereof, after all deductions, is 8 l. 1 s. 6d. Sterling.

Upon these lands four tons of kelp are made yearly, and they are likewise well adapted for carrying on a fishery, as they lie upon the entrance to the harbour of Stromness.

For particulars, enquiry may be made at Mr Mitchellson, jun. Nicolson-Street, who has powers to conclude with a purchaser.

The proven rental of these subjects, free of all deductions, is 15 l. 15 s. and the proven value thereof, at the rate of twelve years purchase, at which the same is to be let up, extends to 189 l.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, and rental of the subjects under sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Callender depute-clerk of session. Copies of the articles of roup and rental are also lodged with Robert Ramsay, writer in Dumfries; and persons intending to offer, and who may be desirous of knowing further particulars, will apply to George Robinson clerk to the signet, Queen-street, Edinburgh, agent in the sale.

The tenants will show the lands, and Mr Ramsay the subjects in Dumfries.